

REMARKS

In response to the Office Action dated October 30, 2007, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration based on the above claim amendments and the following remarks. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims as presented are in condition for allowance. Prior to entry of this response, Claims 1, 2, 4, and 7-55 were pending in the application, of which Claims 1, 13, 22, and 55 are independent. In the Office Action dated October 30, 2007, Claims 1, 2, 4, and 7-55 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Following this response, Claims 1, 2, 4, and 7-55 remain in this application. Applicants hereby address the Examiner's rejections in turn.

I. Rejection of Claims 1-2, 4, 7-16, 19-21, 33, 36-40, 43-46, and 51-54 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Office Action dated October 30, 2007, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-2, 4, 7-16, 19-21, 33, 36-40, 43-46, and 51-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,922,559 ("*Mohammed*") in view of U.S. Pub. Patent App. No. 2003/0139180 ("*McIntosh*") in further view of U.S. Pub. Patent App. No. 2002/0157007 ("*Sashihara*"). Claims 1 and 13 have been amended, and Applicants respectfully submit that the amendments overcome this rejection and add no new matter.

Amended Claim 1 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example, "means for determining features provided to the dual mode digital cordless handset" and "means for operating within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset." Amended Claim 13 includes a similar

recitation. Support for these amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 10, lines 11-22.

Consistent with embodiments of the invention, a digital cordless handset may contain a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card that may store a user's identity and service provider. (See specification, page 10, lines 3-5.) The user may attempt to access voice and data services by using the digital cordless handset within a wireless access point's range. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) Identification information obtained from the SIM card may be compared to information in a Home Location Register (HLR) to determine what features should be provided to the digital cordless handset's user. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) A wired data network may be linked to a softswitch, which may interconnect an application server to the digital cordless handset to provide various voice and data services as dictated by the information maintained by an HLR. (See specification, page 10, lines 11-15.) Restrictions on the digital cordless handset's use may be defined and implemented by the application server to limit a call amount or time per call. (See specification, page 10, lines 19-22.)

In contrast, *Mohammed* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 1. For example, *Mohammed* merely discloses a system server which manages subscriber devices' mobility between a landline-based unlicensed wireless service from a base station and a licensed wireless service. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 6-10.) In *Mohammed*, memory in the system server stores various application programs such as system bridge programs for handling transitions in service from licensed to unlicensed wireless services and vice versa. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines

39-58.) In *Mohammed*, restrictions are not imposed on a handset. Rather, *Mohammed* merely discloses migrating calls between different wireless services.

Furthermore, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s deficiencies. *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network. In *McIntosh*, user equipment is coupled to a SIM supporting authentication and encryption to enable communication with a public network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0054].) *McIntosh*'s SIM enables access to value added services provided by a private cellular network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0057].) Like *Mohammed*, *McIntosh* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network.

Also, *Sashihara* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s and *McIntosh*'s deficiencies. *Sashihara* merely discloses providing access-point user authentication. (See *Sashihara*, Abstract.) In *Sashihara*, an access point serves as an entrance to a wired network for terminals that use a wireless network. (See *Sashihara*, para. [0019].) Like *Mohammed* and *McIntosh*, *Sashihara* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *Sashihara* merely discloses user authentication at an access point.

Combining *Mohammed* with *McIntosh* and *Sashihara* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Sashihara* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "means for determining features provided to the dual mode digital cordless handset" and "means for operating within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset," as recited by amended Claim 1. Amended Claim 13 includes a similar recitation. Accordingly, independent Claims 1 and 13 each

patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claims 1 and 13.

Dependent Claims 2, 4, 7-12, 14-16, 19-21, 33, 36-40, 43-46, and 51-54 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claims 1 and 13, and by virtue of their respective dependencies upon independent Claims 1 and 13. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 2, 4, 7-12, 14-16, 19-21, 33, 36-40, 43-46, and 51-54.

II. Rejection of Claims 39 and 49-50 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 39 and 49-50 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Mohammed* in view of *McIntosh* in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,373,817 ("*Kung*"). Dependent Claims 39 and 50 are each patentably distinguishable over the cited reference for at least the reason that each include, due to their dependency on independent Claim 13, "determining features provided to the dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operating within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset." Dependent Claim 49 is patentably distinguishable over the cited reference for at least the reason that it includes a similar recitation due to its dependency on amended independent Claim 1. Support for these amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 10, lines 11-22.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention, a digital cordless handset may contain a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card that may store a user's identity and service provider. (See specification, page 10, lines 3-5.) The user may

attempt to access voice and data services by using the digital cordless handset within a wireless access point's range. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) Identification information obtained from the SIM card may be compared to information in a Home Location Register (HLR) to determine what features should be provided to the digital cordless handset's user. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) A wired data network may be linked to a softswitch, which may interconnect an application server to the digital cordless handset to provide various voice and data services as dictated by the information maintained by an HLR. (See specification, page 10, lines 11-15.) Restrictions on the digital cordless handset's use may be defined and implemented by the application server to limit a call amount or time per call. (See specification, page 10, lines 19-22.)

In contrast, and as previously established, *Mohammed* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 1. For example, *Mohammed* merely discloses a system server which manages subscriber devices' mobility between a landline-based unlicensed wireless service from a base station and a licensed wireless service. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 6-10.) In *Mohammed*, memory in the system server stores various application programs such as system bridge programs for handling transitions in service from licensed to unlicensed wireless services and vice versa. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 39-58.) In *Mohammed*, restrictions are not imposed on a handset. Rather, *Mohammed* merely discloses migrating calls between different wireless services.

As further stated above, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s deficiencies. *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network. In *McIntosh*, user equipment is coupled to a SIM supporting authentication and

encryption to enable communication with a public network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0054].) *McIntosh*'s SIM enables access to value added services provided by a private cellular network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0057].) Like *Mohammed*, *McIntosh* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network.

Also, *Kung* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s and *McIntosh*'s deficiencies. *Kung* merely discloses providing broadband access capabilities with a packetized network. (See *Kung*, col. 1, lines 61-64.) In *Kung*, a conference server provides multiparty conference calls using IP voice packets during an IP telephony or multimedia session call. (See *Kung*, col. 13, lines 27-41.) Like *Mohammed* and *McIntosh*, *Kung* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *Kung* merely discloses providing broadband access capabilities with a packetized network.

Combining *Mohammed* with *McIntosh* and *Kung* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Kung* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "determining features provided to the dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operating within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset," as included in dependent Claim 39. Dependent Claims 49-50 each includes a similar recitation. Accordingly, dependent Claims 39 and 49-50 each patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited reference, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claims 39 and 49-50.

III. Rejection of Claim 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claim 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Mohammed* in view of *McIntosh* in further view of *Kung* and further in view of U.S. Pub. Patent App. No. 2004/0114603 ("*Suhail*"). Dependent Claim 35 is patentably distinguishable over the cited reference for at least the reason that it includes, due to its dependency on independent Claim 13, "determining features provided to the dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operating within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset." Support for this amendment can be found in the specification at least on page 10, lines 11-22.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention, a digital cordless handset may contain a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card that may store a user's identity and service provider. (See specification, page 10, lines 3-5.) The user may attempt to access voice and data services by using the digital cordless handset within a wireless access point's range. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) Identification information obtained from the SIM card may be compared to information in a Home Location Register (HLR) to determine what features should be provided to the digital cordless handset's user. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) A wired data network may be linked to a softswitch, which may interconnect an application server to the digital cordless handset to provide various voice and data services as dictated by the information maintained by an HLR. (See specification, page 10, lines 11-15.) Restrictions on the digital cordless handset's use may be defined and implemented by the application server to limit a call amount or time per call. (See specification, page 10, lines 19-22.)

In contrast, and as previously established, *Mohammed* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 13. For example, *Mohammed* merely discloses a system server which manages subscriber devices' mobility between a landline-based unlicensed wireless service from a base station and a licensed wireless service. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 6-10.) In *Mohammed*, memory in the system server stores various application programs such as system bridge programs for handling transitions in service from licensed to unlicensed wireless services and vice versa. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 39-58.) In *Mohammed*, restrictions are not imposed on a handset. Rather, *Mohammed* merely discloses migrating calls between different wireless services.

As further stated above, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s deficiencies. *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network. In *McIntosh*, user equipment is coupled to a SIM supporting authentication and encryption to enable communication with a public network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0054].) *McIntosh*'s SIM enables access to value added services provided by a private cellular network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0057].) Like *Mohammed*, *McIntosh* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network.

Also, and as stated above, *Kung* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s and *McIntosh*'s deficiencies. *Kung* merely discloses providing broadband access capabilities with a packetized network. (See *Kung*, col. 1, lines 61-64.) In *Kung*, a conference server provides multiparty conference calls using IP voice packets during an IP telephony or multimedia session call. (See *Kung*, col. 13, lines 27-41.) Like

Mohammed and *McIntosh*, *Kung* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *Kung* merely discloses providing broadband access capabilities with a packetized network.

Moreover, *Suhail* does not overcome *Mohammed's*, *McIntosh's*, and *Kung's* deficiencies. *Suhail* merely discloses that a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) assists in providing advanced telephony services using Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) over a digital communication network. (See *Suhail*, para. [0007].) In *Suhail*, SIP telephones are intelligent devices that contain processors that are independent from a central switching location and have one or more processors to create, modify, and terminate communication sessions. (See *Suhail*, para. [0021].) Like *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Kung*, *Suhail* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *Suhail* merely discloses a protocol for providing services over VoIP.

Combining *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Kung* with *Suhail* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, *Kung*, and *Suhail* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "determining features provided to the dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operating within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset," as included in dependent Claim 35. Accordingly, dependent Claim 35 patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited reference, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claim 35.

IV. Rejection of Claims 17 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 17 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Mohammed* in view of *McIntosh* in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,970,474 ("*Sinha*"). Dependent Claims 17 and 18 are each patentably distinguishable over the cited reference for at least the reason that each includes, due to their dependency on independent Claim 13, "determining features provided to the dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operating within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset." Support for this amendment can be found in the specification at least on page 10, lines 11-22.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention, a digital cordless handset may contain a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card that may store a user's identity and service provider. (See specification, page 10, lines 3-5.) The user may attempt to access voice and data services by using the digital cordless handset within a wireless access point's range. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) Identification information obtained from the SIM card may be compared to information in a Home Location Register (HLR) to determine what features should be provided to the digital cordless handset's user. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) A wired data network may be linked to a softswitch, which may interconnect an application server to the digital cordless handset to provide various voice and data services as dictated by the information maintained by an HLR. (See specification, page 10, lines 11-15.) Restrictions on the digital cordless handset's use may be defined and implemented by

the application server to limit a call amount or time per call. (See specification, page 10, lines 19-22.)

In contrast, and as previously established, *Mohammed* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 13. For example, *Mohammed* merely discloses a system server which manages subscriber devices' mobility between a landline-based unlicensed wireless service from a base station and a licensed wireless service. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 6-10.) In *Mohammed*, memory in the system server stores various application programs such as system bridge programs for handling transitions in service from licensed to unlicensed wireless services and vice versa. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 39-58.) In *Mohammed*, restrictions are not imposed on a handset. Rather, *Mohammed* merely discloses migrating calls between different wireless services.

Furthermore, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s deficiencies. As stated above, *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network. In *McIntosh*, user equipment is coupled to a SIM supporting authentication and encryption to enable communication with a public network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0054].) *McIntosh*'s SIM enables access to value added services provided by a private cellular network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0057].) Like *Mohammed*, *McIntosh* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network.

Also, *Sinha* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s and *McIntosh*'s deficiencies. *Sinha* merely discloses providing a consistent user interface that is user-access method to a gateway device independent and that is data network independent. (See *Sinha*,

Abstract.) *Sinha* allows a telephone network to route incoming calls to corresponding IP addresses that are associated with voip-names. (See *Sinha*, col. 7, lines 25-40.) Like *Mohammed* and *McIntosh*, *Sinha* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *Sinha* merely discloses providing a consistent user interface that is user-access method to a gateway device independent and that is data network independent.

Combining *Mohammed* with *McIntosh* and *Sinha* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Sinha* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "determining features provided to the dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operating within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset," as included in dependent Claims 17-18. Accordingly, dependent Claims 17-18 each patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited reference, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claims 17-18.

V. Rejection of Claims 22-23, 25-32, 41-42, and 47-48 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 22-23, 25-32, 41-42, and 47-48 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 ("*Rautiola*") in view of *Mohammed* in view of *McIntosh* and in further view of *Sashihara*. Claim 22 has been amended, and Applicants respectfully submit that the amendment overcomes this rejection and adds no new matter. Amended Claim 22 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example,

"determine features to be provided to a dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operate within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset." Support for this amendment can be found in the specification at least on page 10, lines 11-22.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention, a digital cordless handset may contain a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card that may store a user's identity and service provider. (See specification, page 10, lines 3-5.) The user may attempt to access voice and data services by using the digital cordless handset within a wireless access point's range. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) Identification information obtained from the SIM card may be compared to information in a Home Location Register (HLR) to determine what features should be provided to the digital cordless handset's user. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) A wired data network may be linked to a softswitch, which may interconnect an application server to the digital cordless handset to provide various voice and data services as dictated by the information maintained by an HLR. (See specification, page 10, lines 11-15.) Restrictions on the digital cordless handset's use may be defined and implemented by the application server to limit a call amount or time per call. (See specification, page 10, lines 19-22.)

In contrast, *Rautiola* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 22. For example, *Rautiola* merely discloses a mobile station in a wireless intranet office environment. (See col. 6, lines 31-33.) When outside this environment, the mobile station acts as a normal Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) phone connecting to a public GSM network base transceiver station (BTS.) (See col. 6, lines 33-34.) However, when *Rautiola's* mobile station is in the wireless intranet office

environment, the mobile station may operate in one of two modes. (See col. 6, lines 34-36.) In one mode, the mobile station connects to a personal base unit (e.g. either with an inter-connection cable, a infra-red connection, or with low power RF transmitter and receiver.) (See col. 6, lines 36-38.) In another mode, *Rautiola's* mobile station connects to a GSM base transceiver station. (See col. 6, lines 38-40.) In *Rautiola*, restrictions are not imposed on a handset. Rather *Rautiola* merely discloses that in one mode, a mobile station connects to a personal base unit.

As established above, *Mohammed* does not overcome *Rautiola's* deficiencies. For example, *Mohammed* merely discloses a system server which manages subscriber devices' mobility between a landline-based unlicensed wireless service from a base station and a licensed wireless service. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 6-10.) In *Mohammed*, memory in the system server stores various application programs such as system bridge programs for handling transitions in service from licensed to unlicensed wireless services and vice versa. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 39-58.) In *Mohammed*, restrictions are not imposed on a handset. Rather, *Mohammed* merely discloses migrating calls between different wireless services.

As further established above, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Rautiola's* and *Mohammed's* deficiencies. *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network. In *McIntosh*, user equipment is coupled to a SIM supporting authentication and encryption to enable communication with a public network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0054].) *McIntosh's* SIM enables access to value added services provided by a private cellular network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0057].) Like *Mohammed*, *McIntosh* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset.

Rather, *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network.

Also, *Sashihara* does not overcome *Rautiola's*, *Mohammed's* and *McIntosh's* deficiencies. *Sashihara* merely discloses providing access-point user authentication. (See *Sashihara*, Abstract.) In *Sashihara*, an access point serves as an entrance to a wired network for terminals that use a wireless network. (See *Sashihara*, para. [0019].) Like *Mohammed* and *McIntosh*, *Sashihara* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *Sashihara* merely discloses user authentication at an access point.

Combining *Rautiola* with *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Sashihara* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Rautiola*, *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Sashihara* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "determine features to be provided to a dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operate within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset," as recited by amended Claim 22. Accordingly, independent Claim 22 patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claim 22.

Dependent Claims 23, 25-32, 41-42, and 47-48 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claim 22, and by virtue of their dependency upon independent Claim 22. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 23, 25-32, 41-42, and 47-48.

VI. Rejection of Claim 24 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Rautiola* in view of *Mohammed* in view of *McIntosh* and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,868,072 ("*Lin*"). Dependent Claim 24 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least for the reason that it includes, due to its dependency on amended independent Claim 22, "determine features to be provided to a dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operate within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset." Support for this amendment can be found in the specification at least on page 10, lines 11-22.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention, a digital cordless handset may contain a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card that may store a user's identity and service provider. (See specification, page 10, lines 3-5.) The user may attempt to access voice and data services by using the digital cordless handset within a wireless access point's range. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) Identification information obtained from the SIM card may be compared to information in a Home Location Register (HLR) to determine what features should be provided to the digital cordless handset's user. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) A wired data network may be linked to a softswitch, which may interconnect an application server to the digital cordless handset to provide various voice and data services as dictated by the information maintained by an HLR. (See specification, page 10, lines 11-15.) Restrictions on the digital cordless handset's use may be defined and implemented by

the application server to limit a call amount or time per call. (See specification, page 10, lines 19-22.)

In contrast, and as previously stated, *Rautiola* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 22. For example, *Rautiola* merely discloses a mobile station in a wireless intranet office environment. (See col. 6, lines 31-33.) When outside this environment, the mobile station acts as a normal Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) phone connecting to a public GSM network base transceiver station (BTS.) (See col. 6, lines 33-34.) However, when *Rautiola*'s mobile station is in the wireless intranet office environment, the mobile station may operate in one of two modes. (See col. 6, lines 34-36.) In one mode, the mobile station connects to a personal base unit (e.g. either with an inter-connection cable, a infra-red connection, or with low power RF transmitter and receiver.) (See col. 6, lines 36-38.) In another mode, *Rautiola*'s mobile station connects to a GSM base transceiver station. (See col. 6, lines 38-40.) In *Rautiola*, restrictions are not imposed on a handset. Rather *Rautiola* merely discloses that in one mode, a mobile station connects to a personal base unit.

Furthermore, *Mohammed* does not overcome *Rautiola*'s deficiencies. For example, and as stated above, *Mohammed* merely discloses a system server that manages subscriber devices' mobility between a landline-based unlicensed wireless service from a base station and a licensed wireless service. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 6-10.) In *Mohammed*, memory in the system server stores various application programs such as system bridge programs for handling transitions in service from licensed to unlicensed wireless services and vice versa. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines

39-58.) In *Mohammed*, restrictions are not imposed on a handset. Rather, *Mohammed* merely discloses migrating calls between different wireless services.

In turn, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Rautiola's* and *Mohammed's* deficiencies. As previously established, *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network. In *McIntosh*, user equipment is coupled to a SIM supporting authentication and encryption to enable communication with a public network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0054].) *McIntosh's* SIM enables access to value added services provided by a private cellular network. (See *McIntosh*, para. [0057].) Like *Mohammed*, *McIntosh* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *McIntosh* merely discloses coupling a wireless local area network to a public network.

Moreover, *Lin* does not overcome *Rautiola's*, *Mohammed's*, and *McIntosh's* deficiencies. *Lin* merely discloses home phone line network devices that conforms to different standards versions and that are interconnected and interoperable on a UTP transmission medium. (See Abstract.) Higher order devices in *Lin* support an overlaid dual logical network structure that allows two pair of higher order devices to communicate simultaneously using two separate frequency bands. (See Abstract.) Like *Rautiola*, *Mohammed*, and *McIntosh*, *Lin* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather *Lin* merely discloses home phone line network devices that are interconnected and interoperable on a UTP transmission medium.

Combining *Rautiola* with *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Lin* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Rautiola*, *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Lin* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "determine features to be

provided to a dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operate within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset," as included in dependent Claim 24. Accordingly, dependent Claim 24 patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claim 24.

VII. Rejection of Claim 55 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claim 55 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pub. Patent App. No. 2004/0030791 ("*Dorenbosch*") in view of *Mohammed* and further in view of *Sashihara*. Claim 55 has been amended, and Applicants respectfully submit that the amendment overcomes this rejection and adds no new matter. Amended Claim 55 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example, "means for determining features provided to the dual mode digital cordless handset" and "means for operating within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset." Support for this amendment can be found in the specification at least on page 10, lines 11-22.

As stated above, consistent with embodiments of the invention, a digital cordless handset may contain a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card that may store a user's identity and service provider. (See specification, page 10, lines 3-5.) The user may attempt to access voice and data services by using the digital cordless handset within a wireless access point's range. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) Identification information obtained from the SIM card may be compared to information in a Home Location Register (HLR) to determine what features should be provided to the digital

cordless handset's user. (See specification, page 10, lines 5-10.) A wired data network may be linked to a softswitch, which may interconnect an application server to the digital cordless handset to provide various voice and data services as dictated by the information maintained by an HLR. (See specification, page 10, lines 11-15.) Restrictions on the digital cordless handset's use may be defined and implemented by the application server to limit a call amount or time per call. (See specification, page 10, lines 19-22.)

In contrast, *Dorenbosch* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 55. *Dorenbosch* merely discloses transitioning from a first IP address to a second IP address. For example, in *Dorenbosch*, a mobile phone will regularly scan for an appropriate wireless IP connection. (See paragraph [0033], lines 1-3.) When the mobile phone finds an appropriate IP connection, it associates with an access point and establishes connectivity with a wired network. (See paragraph [0033], lines 3-5.) Alternatively, a basic service set (BSS) may not be associated with a service provider and there may or may not be a roaming agreement between a cellular service provider and an operator of the BSS. (See paragraph [0033], lines 7-11.) In *Dorenbosch*, the mobile phone may be able to authenticate independently with the BSS and gain access to the wired network. (See paragraph [0033], lines 11-14.) The mobile phone then uses stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) extension messages to instruct another SCTP endpoint to add a second IP address as an alternative destination address. (See paragraph [0033], lines 19-23.) During *Dorenbosch's* process, an application on the mobile phone continues to use the first IP address over the cellular based IP connection to communicate with a station B. (See paragraph [0033], lines 23-

28.) Consequently, *Dorenbosch*, merely discloses transitioning from a first IP address to a second IP address.) In *Dorenbosch*, restrictions are not imposed on a handset. Rather, *Dorenbosch* merely discloses IP address transitioning and is silent regarding these recitations.

Mohammed at least does not overcome *Dorenbosch*'s deficiencies. As previously established, *Mohammed* merely discloses a system server which manages subscriber devices' mobility between a landline-based unlicensed wireless service from a base station and a licensed wireless service. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 6-10.) In *Mohammed*, memory in the system server stores various application programs such as system bridge programs for handling transitions in service from licensed to unlicensed wireless services and vice versa. (See *Mohammed*, col. 8, lines 39-58.) In *Mohammed*, restrictions are not imposed on a handset. Rather, *Mohammed* merely discloses migrating calls between different wireless services.

Sashihara does not overcome *Mohammed*'s and *Dorenbosch*'s deficiencies. As further stated above, *Sashihara* merely discloses providing access-point user authentication. (See *Sashihara*, Abstract.) In *Sashihara*, an access point serves as an entrance to a wired network for terminals that use a wireless network. (See *Sashihara*, para. [0019].) Like *Mohammed* and *McIntosh*, *Sashihara* at least does not disclose imposing restrictions on a handset. Rather, *Sashihara* merely discloses user authentication at an access point.

Combining *Dorenbosch* with *Mohammed* and *Sashihara* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Dorenbosch*, *Mohammed*, and *Sashihara*, either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "determine features to be

provided to a dual mode digital cordless handset" and "operate within restrictions defined for the dual mode digital cordless handset," as recited by amended Claim 55. Accordingly, independent Claim 55 patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited reference, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claim 55.

VIII. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims. The preceding arguments are based only on the arguments in the Office Action, and therefore do not address patentable aspects of the invention that were not addressed by the Examiner in the Office Action. The claims may include other elements that are not shown, taught, or suggested by the cited art. Accordingly, the preceding argument in favor of patentability is advanced without prejudice to other bases of patentability. Furthermore, the Office Action contains a number of statements reflecting characterizations of the related art and the claims. Regardless of whether any such statement is identified herein, Applicants decline to automatically subscribe to any statement or characterization in the Office Action.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 13-2725.

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